

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend page 2, line 22 by inserting "of" between "number" and "pests".

Since the repeated and continued passage of a number of pests through the treated spaces or areas for a period of time is desired so that numerous pests quickly convey the non-repellent pesticide back to and/or through a colony nest or habitat to spread the pesticide throughout the colony, for this type of non-repellent pesticide to work most effectively when applied in the form of a foam, not only the pesticide but the foamable liquid pesticide formulation made from the pesticide should be non-repellent. In other words, any adjuvant added to the non-repellent pesticide to form a foamable liquid pesticide formulation should also be non-repellent. Otherwise, if the adjuvant added to the non-repellent pesticide is to a greater or lesser extent repellent, a pesticide that in of itself is non-repellent, applied as a foam becomes repellent to the degree that the adjuvant is repellent thereby making the pesticide less effective or possibly ineffective.

Please amend page 12 by inserting "of" at the end of line 18 and before "the tube" on line 19.

FIGS. 8, 9 and 10 show foam expansion chambers 66 and a dispensing assembly 22 with a foam expansion chamber 66 mounted on the dispensing assembly. The foam expansion chamber 66 shown in FIG. 8 includes an inlet tube 68 extending into and only partially through the expansion chamber 66 for introducing the fluid foam from the discharge tube 26 into the expansion chamber. The foam expansion chamber 66 has a greater interior transverse cross sectional area than the inlet tube 68 whereby fluid foam within and passing through the chamber 66 completely surrounds the inlet tube. The inlet tube is provided with one or more venturi openings 70 along the length of the tube, preferably about six, to create a vortex action within fluid foam as the fluid foam passes through the foam expansion chamber. As the fluid foam is introduced into the foam expansion chamber 66 through the inlet tube 68, the flow of the fluid foam past the one or more venturi openings 70 draws the fluid foam in the foam expansion chamber

surrounding the inlet tube back into the tube and creates a vortex action within the foam expansion chamber to further agitate or mix the air with the fluid foam coming from the discharge tube 26 and increase the volume of the fluid foam dispensed. The foam expansion chamber 66 of FIG. 9 houses or contains wool 72, e.g. stainless steel wool or a form of 3M Scotch brand brite pads, within the foam expansion chamber. As the fluid foam from the discharge tube 26 passes through the wool within the expansion chamber, the fluid foam and air are further agitated and mixed to increase the volume of the fluid foam dispensed. Typically, the internal diameters of the line leading from the control valve 36 into the expansion chamber 36 and the dispensing tip 46 leading from the expansion chamber will be about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch while the internal diameter of the expansion chamber will be about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.